Golden Sedge Reed Frog

The golden sedge reed frog is a nocturnal amphibian. These frogs show different colourations depending on the temperature and general environmental factors of their enclosure. Some frogs display bright stripes or spots. They are native to mainland Africa and are closely related to other reed frogs.

This species of frog is listed as endangered in the wild on the ICUN red list due to habitat loss.



Glossary

Reptile - A cold-blooded vertebrate with scaly skin.

Amphibian – A cold-blooded vertebrate that begins life as an aquatic animal and grows into a terrestrial adult with lungs.

Terrestrial - A ground dwelling animal.

Arboreal - An animal that lives in trees.

Diurnal - Awake in the day.

Nocturnal- Awake during the night.

UVB - Ultraviolet radiaton.

Colubrid - A family of snakes.

Hybrid - Offspring from animals of different species.

Morph - Colourations created due to genetics.

Musk – Unpleasant odour released when an animal is stressed or feels threatened.

Live plants are only available on special order

If you require any further information, please ask our pet care advisors who will be very happy to help.

Opening Times

Monday – Saturday: 9am – 6pm Sunday: 9.30am – 4pm

Chessington Garden Centre

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Care & Advice Sheet

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These frogs are small sized amphibians. They usually reach around 1 inch in length. These frogs are semi–arboreal and can benefit from a taller enclosure. Standard aquariums with a covered top can be used but we recommend the Exo Terra or Komodo reptile tanks:

30 x 30 x 45cm / 12 x 12 x 18" – Minimum for 1–2 Adults 45 x 45 x 30cm / 18 x 18 x 12" – Minimum for 3–4 Adults



Substrate & Furnishings

The simplest option for substrate is paper towels as this is easily replaced and inexpensive. For a more natural looking enclosure, soil based substrates such as humus bricks can be used and topped with a layer of moist sphagnum moss or similar. This will help maintain humidity.

Perches such as branches and artificial or live plants should be provided. Spot pick the enclosure daily and 1–2 times a month full clean the enclosure as amphibians are prone to illness from excess waste in the environment.

Please Note – Not all live plants are amphibian friendly.

Lighting & Temperature

A low percentage UVB is ideal such as the 5 or 10% arcadia tubes to provide sunlight and this is best placed on a timer for 10–12 hours a day.

Temperatures should range between 21–27°C and this can be achieved by using a reptile heat bulb, ceramic heat emitter or heat mat controlled by a thermostat at all times. The temperature can drop at night by a few degrees. If the temperature drops more, use a moonlight heat bulb to heat the enclosure instead as this emits very little light and can stay on during the night.

A heat guard must be used on any heat source within the enclosure as the frogs may sleep on it and burn themselves.

Food & Water

These frogs are insectivores and feeds solely on live food. Depending on the size of your frog, live food options include:

- Crickets
- Locusts
- Fruit flies
- House flies
- Small moths

Juvenile frogs should be fed daily and adult frogs small amounts every 2–3 days. Fresh water should be provided daily in a large dish as they will soak and often defecate in the bowl. They should be misted daily to provide humidity levels of 50–60%.

Handling

Golden sedge reed frogs are not tolerate of handling and will jump away if approached.

Due to their small size and soft skin they are very delicate and are best kept as display animals in an attractive enclosure. Always wet your hands before necessary handling such as enclosure cleaning.